

with the companion legislation introduced by Representatives RO KHANNA and NANCY MACE.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act enables cybersecurity professionals in the Federal Government to rotate through assignments outside of their regular position or agency on a voluntary basis.

The Office of Personnel Management would establish guidelines for the implementation of the program. The program would be authorized for 5 years, and after 3 years, the Government Accountability Office would assess its operation and effectiveness.

Achieving cybersecurity in response to the threats the Nation faces was identified in GAO's latest "High Risk List" as an area where the government is actually regressing. GAO reported that Federal agencies are struggling to ensure that staff have the skills required to address the critical cybersecurity risks that continue to intensify.

The program this bill creates allows the government to have its security employees to further develop their skills and agencies across the government to benefit from the employees' expertise.

Recent cyberattacks in both the private and public sectors have demonstrated the dire consequences of failing to improve the Federal Government's cybersecurity operations.

We know that adversaries in Russia, China, and other malign actors, state and nonstate, are consistently working to breach the U.S. Government's communications and data. Unfortunately, at times, they have been all too successful. In the 2020 SolarWinds breach, for example, Russian hackers infiltrated the networks of nine Federal agencies and went undetected for months.

This bill goes a long way toward improving Federal agencies' capacity to strengthen cybersecurity operations, help them retain top talent in that field, and facilitate the exchange of expertise in this critical area.

The security of Federal information technology systems and data is a national security priority, and it ought to be. It is essential to preserving public trust in government institutions and ensuring that agencies are better equipped to meet their missions in serving the American people.

I strongly support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government is under constant attack. We watch news story after news story of private companies being attacked by hackers across the country and, quite frankly, across the world. But our Federal agencies are also vulnerable.

Malicious hackers try to steal sensitive public information and disrupt the missions of our Federal agencies. In fact, in 2020, there were 11 Federal agencies that were hacked by actors

aligned with countries like China and—you guessed it—Russia. And all too often, these malicious actors are successful.

My colleague, Representative RO KHANNA, and I recognized this reality and crafted the House companion bill legislation to the Senate bill we are considering today. That companion bill is H.R. 3599.

The Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act continues the Trump administration's efforts as laid out in the "America's Cybersecurity Workforce" executive order. This executive order promoted cyber rotational details at the Department of Homeland Security. Such programs help Federal cyber experts gain more diverse professional experiences and continue to sharpen their skills.

Our Nation's cyber readiness depends on maintaining a skilled Federal workforce to defend against constant attacks. Specifically, this bill establishes an additional governmentwide rotational opportunity for cyber-focused professionals.

The bill has necessary congressional oversight mechanisms, such as a requirement for a detailed operational plan and a future Government Accountability Office review. This will help Congress understand if the program is running as intended. Additionally, a 5-year sunset will provide Congress an opportunity to evaluate the program and decide whether to renew it for future years.

I thank my House and Senate colleagues for their work on this bipartisan bill, which builds upon the cyber workforce efforts of the prior administration, and I encourage my colleagues to support S. 1097 and send this necessary bill to the President's desk.

To any teenager who loves to code out there today, I encourage all of you to look at cybersecurity jobs and opportunities in your near future because we will need you in our workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I inform the House I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, now more than ever, the cyber workforce of our Federal agencies needs to be well equipped to address the constant threats we face.

By expanding cyber rotation programs under this bill, we will help Federal agencies gain valuable experience and share best practices across the government.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleague from South Carolina for her leadership on a very important matter, and I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1097.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TARGETING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES IN NEED ACT OF 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6531

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022".

### SEC. 2. INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES TO AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY AND OTHER HIGH-POVERTY AREAS.

(a) INCREASING SHARE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES.—

(1) GUIDANCE AND MEASURES TO INCREASE FEDERAL INVESTMENTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall implement guidance to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to—

(A) areas of persistent poverty; and

(B) other areas of high and persistent poverty that the Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.

(2) GUIDANCE FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall issue guidance to Federal agencies identifying—

(A) the scope and type of programs subject to the guidance and measures required by paragraph (1);

(B) the share of Federal investments to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1);

(C) the manner in which Federal investments are to be targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1); and

(D) measures to track the Federal investments targeted to the areas described under paragraph (1) over time.

(3) INVESTMENT AMOUNT.—In developing the guidance and measures under paragraph (1), the Director shall include a minimum goal that Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty or other areas with high and persistent poverty be in an amount that is greater than the amount that is proportional to the population of such areas in the United States relative to the population of the United States as a whole.

(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Director, in consultation with Federal agencies, shall submit each fiscal year to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) a list of the programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to areas described under paragraph (1) were increased in the previous fiscal year, in accordance with such paragraph; and

(B) for each program listed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the amount of funds that were targeted under the program to an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty during the previous fiscal year;

(ii) the percent change from the fiscal year before the previous fiscal year in the amount of funds that were targeted under the program toward an area of persistent poverty or other area with high and persistent poverty; and

(iii) to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the area, including data on the categories of individuals impacted by the targeting of funds to such areas under the program, disaggregated by household income, race, gender, age, national origin, disability status, and whether the individuals live in an urban area, suburban area, or rural area.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF AREAS OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of the Census shall publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty.

(2) UPDATE.—The Bureau of the Census shall update annually the list published under paragraph (1).

(c) GAO REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented under subsection (a), including an assessment regarding the impact of increasing Federal investments spent in areas of persistent poverty and other areas with high and persistent poverty.

(2) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide at least two subsequent reports (as described in paragraph (1)) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023, \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses (including for entering contracts with non-Federal persons) to carry out this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) any other committee of Congress that has jurisdiction over an agency with a role developing or implementing measures under subsection (a).

(2) AREA OF PERSISTENT POVERTY.—The term “area of persistent poverty” means an area that is a high-poverty census tract or a persistent poverty county.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) HIGH-POVERTY CENSUS TRACT.—The term “high-poverty census tract” means a census tract that has a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the most recent American Community Survey 5-year data published by the Bureau of the Census.

(5) PERSISTENT POVERTY COUNTY.—The term “persistent poverty county” means—

(A) a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as determined by the Bureau of the Census) with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates by the Bureau of the Census in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available; or

(B) for areas where Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates are not available, a county, parish, or equivalent level of geography, with a poverty rate of not less than 20 percent in at least 25 of the last 30 years, including the most recent year for which the estimates are available, as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act. This bill is bipartisan, and it was introduced by the distinguished majority whip, Representative JIM CLYBURN of South Carolina, and Mr. HAL ROGERS of Kentucky.

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This bill is timely and would make a difference in the lives of the people across the Nation facing the difficulties of living in persistent poverty.

According to the Census Bureau, in 2020 the official rate of poverty in the United States was 11.4 percent. That statistic illustrates the hardships faced by over 37.2 million people. As we know, poverty can be experienced by Americans of all backgrounds in rural, urban, and suburban communities.

The aims of this important bill are straightforward. The bill would provide additional transparency about the areas of the country facing persistent poverty and would target more Federal resources for program assistance to those areas.

Specifically, H.R. 6531 would require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty, and the Office of Management and Budget would work with agencies to direct additional funds to the places where people need them most.

Reports to Congress would be submitted annually—noting the programs included in the bill’s efforts, along with assessments of the economic impacts of the additional investments, to the extent possible.

This bill also calls for GAO to evaluate the effectiveness of the invest-

ments over time. Those areas of the country facing exceptional hardship require our exceptional attention and support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6531 directs the Office of Management and Budget to lead a government-wide effort to review the share of Federal funds addressing poverty in a consistent manner across agency assistance programs.

Specifically, this legislation will ensure that a more up-to-date and consistent listing of the areas of persistent poverty in our Nation will be used by agencies to determine funding allocations. This will help struggling rural Americans getting greater access to the many taxpayer-funded poverty assistance programs.

The Federal Government currently spends an enormous amount of taxpayer funds on low-income populations. However, it is important that funding be targeted especially to our most vulnerable counties experiencing prolonged struggles with poverty.

This bill creates a consistent approach across competitively awarded Federal grant and financial assistance programs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congressman CLYBURN and Congressman HAL ROGERS, for their bipartisan efforts on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the majority whip.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, a bipartisan bill that I introduced with HAL ROGERS of Kentucky and Senators CORY BOOKER and ROB PORTMAN, to ensure that communities that have been determined to be suffering from persistent poverty received a more equitable share of Federal investments.

According to the Census Bureau there are nearly 500 persistent poverty counties in our great country. They are defined as counties that have had a poverty rate of 20 percent or more for the last 30 years.

These counties are as diverse as the country, including White communities in Appalachia, African-American communities in the South, Latino communities in the Southwest, and Native American communities throughout the West.

In 2009, I included a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act requiring that at least 10 percent of the funds in three rural development accounts be spent in these counties. This became known as the 10–20–30 funding formula.

The formula worked effectively, efficiently, and equitably; funding infrastructure projects including water neglected for far too long.

Over the past 12 years, Democrats and Republicans have worked together to expand this approach to nearly 20 appropriations accounts. Much of this progress was made when Mr. ROGERS was chair of the Appropriations Committee, and I thank him for his leadership.

This legislation would expand this 10-20-30 targeted formula throughout the Federal Government; recognizing that the best way to target funding in these areas may differ from program to program.

Our bill gives discretion to Federal agencies led by OMB to tailor the policy to the needs of each program while requiring them to report to Congress on the progress being made to create and expand opportunities in these communities.

This bill does not increase Federal spending one iota. It simply targets Federal resources to communities that are most in need.

In closing, I thank my friend HAL ROGERS for his collaboration, and I ask our colleagues for their support of this effort to make America's greatness more accessible and affordable to all communities.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6531, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act.

The impetus for this legislation was the understanding that in certain parts of the country there are pockets of systemic poverty caused by a variety of factors that can be very difficult to boost economically.

Ranging from rural towns to populated urban areas, these areas of persistent poverty deserve a keen eye from our Federal Government and a plan to help them reinvigorate.

I have been proud to work with Majority Whip JIM CLYBURN on this for many years now with some modest success, but hopefully a great future today. I have been happy to work with Mr. CLYBURN on legislative efforts to alleviate persistent poverty and set up these communities for economic success and self-sufficiency.

This bill directs the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with Federal agencies, to develop and implement guidance and measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to areas of persistent poverty.

The bill will require the OMB director to submit to Congress each fiscal year a report including the list of programs, by agency, under which the amount of Federal funds targeted to persistent poverty areas were increased in the previous fiscal year.

By targeting Federal resources to these communities, we will spur economic development in the areas of the country that need it most and strengthen the American economy as a whole.

The bill further requires the U.S. Government Accountability Office to report on the effectiveness of the measures implemented, which will responsibly ensure that this legislation is making a meaningful impact.

We have made great strides to lift up impoverished areas, like Kentucky's Appalachian region, but we have more work to do in my district and similar parts of the country that need our attention. This targeted bill will help communities break through the cycle of poverty and provide resources necessary to thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Whip CLYBURN for his partnership and his great work on this over the years and his commitment, and I urge support for the bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), and the manager for the minority.

Mr. Speaker, let me rise with enthusiasm for this legislation for it has been a long-time investment of Whip CLYBURN.

The Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022 tracks work that I have done as it relates to equity in various entities, but in particular in African Americans.

This work of Mr. CLYBURN, 10-20-30, has the ability to reach poor communities that have not been necessarily receiving the benefits equitably of Federal resources. This can be a great boost to our rural communities. It can be a source of change.

For example, in Texas, during the pandemic, we lost a large number of rural hospitals, and in those communities people were deprived of access to good healthcare. The hospitals just closed because they did not have the resources.

This, as well, deals with education, flood mitigation, infrastructure, all of these issues come out of appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. ROGERS who I know has been working with Whip CLYBURN for a long time on this equitable approach to the distribution of our funds.

I think it is important for the American people to know that Members of Congress are concerned that Federal funds get to the people, and they get to the people that are most in need—they are life-changing efforts.

For example, as we worked on the community projects, many Members have found that when they give those pointed dollars, you can change lives of communities, schools, neighborhoods, and families. This particular legislation, the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act, is an appropriate approach to ensuring that tax dollars get to where they are needed and help those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 6531 and congratulate Mr. CLYBURN for his work.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6531, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, let me just say, this is how it is supposed to work—watching the collaboration between our dear friend from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and the dean of the House (Mr. ROGERS) on addressing endemic poverty in the United States is how this House works best. I congratulate both of them for showing us the way. I hope we emulate it on more than this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Let's help our fellow Americans when we can, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6531, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 903, RIGHTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2499, FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5129, COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7691, ADDITIONAL UKRAINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-320) on the resolution (H. Res. 1097) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 903) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2499) to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance